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S CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURAL PROCEDURES

CHANGE IN COMTRACTING FOR INDUSTRIAL CROPS - Rolnik Polski, No 12, 26 Jan 50

In 1950, industrial crops covered by contracts increased notably; therefore, certain changes were made in contracting methods. Contracting for industrial crops will now be made between contracting organizations and farmers through "trusted representatives" appointed in agreement with the village administration of ZSCh (Feesant Self-Help). In communities where groups of farmers are already operating and whose crops are under contract, trusted representatives will be appointed first of all from among outstanding managers of such groups. In other communities, trusted representatives will be appointed from among the best socialized small and medium farm holders. The Central Office of Agricultural Cooperatives of Peasant Self-Help, the Polish Granaries, and the Central Office for Cardening, will contract with farmers this year through trusted representatives.

This year, the system of financing will be changed on many industrial crops, as well as the method of final settlement of accounts. The Agricultural Bank will finance the majority of the crops. Advance payments to contracting farmers will be paid by the bank in form of noninterest bearing credits and final settlement of accounts will be made directly with the farmers. In places where the Agricultural Bank does not have credit offices, the financing will be done partially by contracting organizations on the recommendation of and for the account of the Agricultural Bank. Financing of contracts for sugar beets, chicory, potatoes for industrial processing, spring and winter rape, flax and hemp, will be handled by contracting organizations themselves under the National Bank's control.

This year, contracted crops most subject to failure will be automatically insured by the State Mutual Insurance Enterprise.

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PEASANT SELF-HELP COOFERATIVE PLEDGES GROWTH -- Trybuna Robotnicza, No 6, 6 Jan 50

The principal task of the Peasant Self-Help Cooperative in 1950 will consist of mobilizing the peasants for the accomplishments of the Six-Year Plan in agriculture. In this respect the members pledged to increase the number of planting and cattle-raising groups to 150,000, and the number of members to at least 2 million.

EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS, COOPERATIVES WORK TOGETHER -- Rolnik Polski, No 9, 19 Jan 50

The Agricultural Experimental Station in Golebiewo, Kutno Powiat, is cooperating with agricultural producers' cooperatives within the area. The scientific personnel of the station and the members of the cooperatives are conducting experiments to find the best-suited plants and cultivation methods for the area. Experimental results are discussed at joint meetings.

COMPULSORY LIVESTOCK INSURANCE POPULAR -- Rolnik Polski, No 9, 19 Jan 50

As an experiment, Krosno Odrzanskie Powiat, Poznan Wojewodztwo, was the first to introduce livestock insurance. After a year's trial, results were reported, and it was noted that as far as the method and insurance rates were concerned, only small changes need to be made.

A total of 9,672 head of livestock, costing the farmers 9,396,007 zlotys for insurance, were insured. At the end of November 1949, 244 head of livestock (116 horses and 128 cows) died; on these indemnities of 7,824,685 zlotys were paid to farmers. At first, farmers were interested in low premium insurance; however, after a year's experience, they prefer higher premiums, stating that 47,000 zlotys for a horse and 26,000 zlotys for a cow is not sufficient coverage in case of loss. PZUW (General Mutual Insurance Institute) is now revising its premiums accordingly.

The insurance was most beneficial to the small and medium farm holders since most of them owned older horses which are most susceptible to accidents. The compulsory insurance covered all livestock, even animals which PZUW did not cover under voluntary insurance.

The powiat national councils in Mogilno Powiat and Krotoszyn Powiat approved compulsory insurance this year to cover livestock in these powiats. Other powiats in Wielkopolska and Ziemia Lubuska will, no doubt, do likewise.

6 MILLION HOGS VACCINATED AGAINST ERYSIPELAS -- Rolnik Polski, No 17, 7 Feb 50

In the beginning of 1949, the State Veterinarian Office decided that 3 million hogs should be vaccinated against erysipelas during 1949. The vaccination program was exceeded by nearly 100 percent. About 6 million hogs were vaccinated during the spring and summer of 1949.

This excellent result was possible because of the greatly increased number of expert veterinarians in the villages and the vaccination program. An erysipelas vaccine produced in Poland was used. The percentage of hogs stricken by erysipelas has been cut in half, compared to 1948. For 1949 it did not exceed two hundredths of one percent of the entire hog population.

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TO INOCULATE POULTRY -- Wola Ludu, No 27, 27 Jan 50

The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform announced that veterinaries will inoculate poultry against murrain. A preparatory training course will be given to local veterinaries, and the necessary equipment and supplies will be provided. Each inoculation will cost 7 zlotys.

TURKEYS TO BE RAISED -- Slowo Polskie, No 24, 24 Jan 50

The poultry farm of GS SCh (Village Cooperative of Peasant Self-Help) in Janowice Wielkie will produce 70,000 baby chicks during 1950. The farm is now planning to raise purebred turkeys.

USE POLISH MACHINE OIL -- Rolnik Polski, No 11, 24 Jan 50

The Central Administration of State Farms awarded a prize of 100,000 zlotys to Jozef Kobryn, inspector for the Koszalin region, for using Polish machine oil for tractor motors instead of expensive foreign oil.

As a result of successful tests with the Polish-made machine oil, it was ordered that such oil should be used generally.

CONCEAL INVENTORY FROM TAX COLLECTORS -- Rolnik Polski, No 18, 9 Feb 50

Not all farmers of Grajewo Powiat paid their land taxes for 1949. The wealthy farmers are most in arrears. They often conceal their livestock and goods in other communities, and have nothing to show the tax collectors but empty buildings. However, the small and medium farmers are exposing the wealthy farmers who conceal the true condition of their land to avoid the payment of land taxes.

VETERINARY CENTERS TO EXPAND -- Rolnik Polski, No 15, 2 Feb 50

In 1947, 100 animal hospitals and veterinary clinics were operating; in 1948, the number increased to over 160. At present, Polana has over 500 such hospitals and veterinary clinics.

In 1949, state veterinary centers were organized. These state veterinary centers are conducted by state veterinaries who use their own equipment and instruments but are paid according to the rate established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform. These centers will eventually become animal hospitals.

Over 2 million sick animals were treated in the various veterinary hospitals, clinics, and centers in 1949. Eventually, these veterinarian places will be equipped with motorcycles and automobiles so that aid may be given to animals right on the farm. The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform will expand the network to bring all communities within a 12-15 kilometer range of a center. Each center could take care of approximately 12,000 head of livestock.

FREE FARMSTEADS IN OLSZTYN, SZCZECIN -- Rolnik Polski, No 11, 24 Jan 50

The Resettlement Office of the Powiat State Repatriation Administration in Radom is sending landless small and medium farm holders to the Olsztyn and the

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Szczecin Wojewodztwos, where they may obtain free farmsteads. These farmers are given round-trip tickets and are assured of lodgings and subsistence while on the trip.

There are still 1,077 free farmsteads available in Szczecin Wojewodstwo and 745 in Olsztyn Wojewodztwo.

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